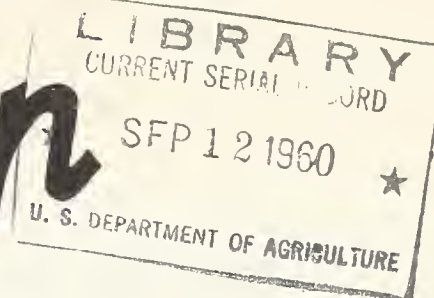


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# *Foreign* **CROPS AND MARKETS**

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1960

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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NORTHER NIGERIA'S  
PEANUT CROP GOOD

Despite earlier impression to the contrary, the Northern Regional Marketing Board report indicates that Nigeria's important peanut crop is healthy and that rains were satisfactory up to mid-August.

## CANADIAN TOBACCO EXPORTS INCREASE

Canada's exports of unmanufactured tobacco for January-April 1960, at 27.3 million pounds, were 5.8 million pounds larger than a year earlier. Flue-cured tobacco accounted for 93 percent of total shipments. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal export market, taking 24.3 million pounds--mainly flue-cured--up 4.8 million pounds from a year earlier.

Exports of Burley during the first 4 months of 1960 totaled 1.6 million pounds, compared with 1.1 million for the same period of 1959.

JAPANESE OUTPUT OF CIGARETTES  
RISES SHARPLY

Cigarette output in Japan totaled 38.8 billion pieces during January-April 1960, compared with 33.5 billion a year earlier. This was an increase of 16 percent.

DUTCH CIGAR EXPORTS  
LARGER IN 1959

The Netherlands is the world's leading cigar exporter. The Netherlands exported 116.7 million cigars in 1959--9 percent more than the 106.9 million in 1958.

Exports to the important markets of Belgium, Australia and Norway were up in 1959 while shipments to Sweden and the Union of South Africa declined. Exports to lesser markets such as Israel, Finland, Switzerland, Belgian Congo, French Africa, Kenya and the Rhodesian Federation were up sharply.

## CIGARS: Exports from the Netherlands by destination, 1957-59

| Destination               | 1957                | 1958                | 1959                |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                           | <u>1,000 pieces</u> | <u>1,000 pieces</u> | <u>1,000 pieces</u> |
| Belgium-Luxembourg.....   | 66.3                | 66.6                | 74.7                |
| Sweden.....               | 6.7                 | 7.4                 | 6.8                 |
| Australia.....            | 2.6                 | 3.7                 | 4.5                 |
| Denmark.....              | 3.7                 | 3.3                 | 3.8                 |
| Norway.....               | 3.1                 | 3.1                 | 3.2                 |
| Canada.....               | 2.8                 | 3.1                 | 3.2                 |
| Union of So. Africa.....  | 3.5                 | 3.1                 | 2.9                 |
| United Kingdom.....       | 2.2                 | 2.0                 | 2.6                 |
| Germany, West.....        | 2.2                 | 2.3                 | 2.5                 |
| Netherlands Antilles..... | 2.4                 | 2.0                 | 2.2                 |
| Other.....                | 9.4                 | 10.3                | 10.3                |
| Total.....                | 104.9               | 106.9               | 116.7               |



## GREECE REDUCES TOBACCO ACREAGE

Preliminary estimates indicate that Greek tobacco plantings in 1960, at about 236,000 acres, were 6.3 percent below last year's acreage. This continues the downward trend in tobacco plantings for the fourth consecutive year. Smaller tobacco acreages have resulted from the government's policy of limiting production and preventing further accumulation of tobacco stocks.

In 1959, Greece produced a tobacco crop of about 176 million pounds. Assuming yields are about the same as for 1959, with a smaller planted area this year the crop will be down proportionately, and should total about 165 million pounds.

PHILIPPINE COCONUT INDUSTRY  
GETS IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

The Special Committee for the Coconut Financing Fund of the Philippine Government has recently approved the first release of 5 million Philippine pesos for relief and development of the coconut industry. The Philippine Government appropriated (2 pesos one U.S. dollar) \$10 million for this purpose under law R. A. 2282, signed June 19, 1959.

The funds will be distributed as follows: (1) Part to be lent to coconut farmers and cooperatives for farm improvement, including replanting, fertilizing, and cover-cropping activities; (2) part to be credited to the Philippine Coconut Administration (Philcoa) for its industrialization projects; and (3) part to be used in operating 5 rural cooperative banks as pilot projects.

NEW ZEALAND EXPORTERS FACE  
INCREASED FREIGHT RATES

The New Zealand Conference Lines and the New Zealand producer boards have agreed to a 6-percent increase in freight rates. This new agreement goes into effect September 1 and will run for 3 years.

SECOND CROPS SOWN IN UKRAINE  
AS RUSSIAN HARVEST PROCEEDS

This summer over 4.9 million acres in the Ukraine were to be sown to second crops after the winter grain harvest. Both collective and state farms were to sow corn, millet, lupine, and other crops.

Many were to sow corn mixed with pulse crops. Another common mixture is rye with oats. The oats may be cut in the fall while rye can be harvested early next spring, thus permitting 2 harvests from one sowing on the same land. Presumably, these second crops are being grown for livestock feed. This is consistent with the Soviet drive for more feeds to expand production of meat, milk, butter, and other animal products.

As of July 31, the U.S.S.R. had cut 80.8 million acres of grain and threshed grain from almost 62.3 million acres according to the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR Council of Ministers. In the first days of August, Pravda reported that grain harvesting was almost completed in the Ukraine and the North Caucasus, while harvesting was at its peak in the Volga and Central Black Soils regions. Harvest activity was moving into the Urals and towards the Central regions of Siberia and the northern areas of Kazakhstan.

The Soviet Union has reported that in 1959 it sowed 295.8 million acres of grain crops, including 155.7 million acres of wheat of which 43 million acres were winter wheat. Soviet reports earlier this year indicate the 1960 grain acreage is somewhat larger than last year because of increased acreages of spring wheat, corn, millet, and buckwheat. According to the Soviet reports, they have sown 8.2 million acres more spring wheat in 1960 than in 1959, but this increase has been offset partly by a decline in winter wheat acreage as a result of unfavorable weather during the winter and early spring. The U.S.S.R. also reports an increase in its acreage of corn for grain, silage, and green feed by 14.1 million acres over 1959. Last year, about 40 percent of 55.4 million acres of corn was harvested for grain.

As for the harvesting status in leading agricultural republics, the Russian Federation (RSFSR) had cut 54.4 million acres of grain by July 31 and threshed grain from almost 40.3 million acres. By the end of July, about one-third of the grain area in the Federation had been cut; but relative to the 1959 season, the republic had cut 2.7 million less acres by July 31 and threshed grain from 3.2 million less acres. As of August 1 in the Ukraine, 17.3 million acres of grain had been cut and grain threshed from 14.6 million acres. In Kazakhstan, part of the "new lands," almost 2.5 million acres had been cut and grain from 2.3 million acres threshed by the end of July.

#### AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXPORTS UP IN 1959-60; JAPAN LEADING BUYER

Exports of raw wool from Australia during the 1959-60 season (July-June) were a record 1,396 million pounds, up 9 percent from the previous season. Increased output and improved demand from most major importing countries stimulated trade. The value of wool shipments, which accounts for about 40 percent of Australia's total foreign exchange earnings, was \$830 million, compared with \$647 million in 1958-59.

Notable features of the season's wool trade were the displacement of the United Kingdom by Japan as the leading buyer of Australian wool, and the sharp rise in sales to the Sino-Soviet Bloc. Increased Bloc purchases resulted from increased demand for raw wool--particularly in Communist China--and a shift in Soviet buying from South America following resumption of diplomatic relations with Australia.



RAW WOOL: Australian exports by country of destination, actual weight, average 1951-55, annual 1956-59 1/

| Country of destination | Average<br>1951-55 | Annual    |           |           |           | Percent<br>change |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
|                        |                    | 1956      | 1957      | 1958      | 1959      |                   |
|                        | Mil. lbs.          | Mil. lbs. | Mil. lbs. | Mil. lbs. | Mil. lbs. | Percent           |
| Japan.....             | 133                | 237       | 205       | 279       | 340       | +22               |
| United Kingdom.....    | 317                | 331       | 271       | 330       | 291       | -12               |
| France.....            | 169                | 221       | 186       | 162       | 166       | +2                |
| Italy.....             | 101                | 131       | 138       | 120       | 139       | +16               |
| Belgium.....           | 86                 | 110       | 105       | 105       | 108       | +3                |
| Germany, West.....     | 57                 | 94        | 78        | 69        | 80        | +16               |
| United States.....     | 89                 | 51        | 35        | 43        | 39        | -9                |
| Total.....             | 952                | 1,175     | 1,018     | 1,108     | 1,163     | +5                |
| Sino-Soviet Bloc:      |                    |           |           |           |           |                   |
| U.S.S.R.....           | 12                 | --        | --        | --        | 39        |                   |
| Poland.....            | 15                 | 32        | 39        | 41        | 37        | -10               |
| Czechoslovakia.....    | 9                  | 17        | 19        | 21        | 30        | +43               |
| China, Mainland.....   | 2                  | 6         | 6         | 11        | 26        | +136              |
| Other Bloc.....        | --                 | --        | 6         | 2         | 7         | +250              |
| Total.....             | 38                 | 55        | 70        | 75        | 139       | +85               |
| Others.....            | 58                 | 70        | 82        | 95        | 94        | -1                |
| Total world.....       | 1,048              | 1,300     | 1,170     | 1,278     | 1,396     | +9                |

1/ Season beginning July 1 of year shown.

#### AUSTRALIAN SHIP EN ROUTE TO U.S. WITH BEEF

The Himalayan left Australia on August 2 with 461,440 of frozen beef for the United States: New York--56,000 pounds; Los Angeles--226,240; and San Francisco--179,200. Destinations indicated are the location of purchasers and usually the place of arrival and sale, but in some instances the beef may be diverted to other areas for sale.

#### AUSTRALIAN FUNDS FOR SHEEP AND WOOL RESEARCH AND WOOL PROMOTION INCREASED

The Australian Minister for Primary Industry recently approved an allocation of \$4,455,000 for sheep and wool research for the 1960-61 fiscal year. This does not include grants of \$358,000 to universities in 1960. Research funds are contributed by growers at the rate of 22 cents a bale (300 lbs.) and the Government contributes 45 cents a bale.



A large increase was authorized for wool textile research to enable the CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization) to replace outmoded equipment.

A special allocation was made to the Victorian Department of Agriculture to study the latest sheep disease in Australia, facial eczema, which has already caused heavy losses in East Gippsland. The Minister pointed out that the climatic conditions in which the liver disease was found in Australia were quite different from those in New Zealand where much research had already been carried out.

The Minister also has announced that the grower's contribution for wool promotion has been raised from 45 cents per bale to 56 cents--the maximum under present legislation. Discussions are continuing on the Wool Bureau's proposal to amend this legislation so that contributions can be raised to \$1.12 per bale.

By stepping up its efforts in research and promotion, Australia hopes to meet increased competition from synthetic manufacturers in this field.

#### JAPANESE MEAT-BUYING TEAM VISITS AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The President and General Manager of the Nissin Meat Products Co., Ltd. and the Food Department Manager of the Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. Department Store in Tokyo were in Australia and New Zealand in late July arranging to purchase beef, mutton, pork, and kangaroo meat.

The team said meat was very scarce in Japan and that Australian and New Zealand prices were lower than in most other meat exporting countries.

In Australia they were negotiating for about 4.5 million pounds of meat per month; the first shipment of kangaroo meat (about 224,000 pounds) was shipped while the executives were in Australia.

In New Zealand the team was negotiating for mutton only. They said that Japanese imports of New Zealand mutton in 1960 would probably be stepped up to about 29 million pounds from the 6.7 million pounds taken in 1959.

As a result of the negotiations, sizable amounts of boneless beef and mutton that would otherwise have come to the United States will now very likely go to Japan.

#### U. S. MOHAIR EXPORTS DOWN 17 PERCENT IN JANUARY-JUNE 1960

U.S. exports of mohair, including other wool-like specialty hair, in January-June 1960 were 8.0 million pounds, compared with 9.6 million a year earlier. The Netherlands accounted for most of the drop in shipments from the record levels of 1959. Shipments to most other major markets also declined with the exceptions of Canada, Italy, and Switzerland.

The decline in exports this year reflects a levelling off of demand in Europe and possibly some increase in U.S. mill use of mohair.

MOHAIR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, clean content, annual 1957-59 and January-June 1959-60

| Country of destination | Annual  |         |         | January-June |         |                          |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------------------|
|                        | 1957    | 1958    | 1959    | 1959         | 1960    | Increase or decrease (-) |
|                        | 1957    | 1958    | 1959    | 1959         | 1960    | 1960                     |
|                        | :1,000  | :1,000  | :1,000  | :1,000       | :1,000  | :1,000                   |
|                        | :pounds | :pounds | :pounds | :pounds      | :pounds | :pounds                  |
| United Kingdom.....    | 6,017   | 8,115   | 10,431  | 5,667        | 5,213   | -454                     |
| Netherlands.....       | 1,804   | 3,046   | 4,407   | 2,280        | 974     | -1,306                   |
| Belgium.....           | 1,432   | 854     | 1,148   | 556          | 423     | -133                     |
| Japan.....             | 402     | 263     | 811     | 568          | 373     | -195                     |
| Canada.....            | 57      | 247     | 193     | 97           | 206     | 109                      |
| Italy.....             | 9       | 37      | 657     | 145          | 339     | 194                      |
| Germany, West.....     | 94      | 369     | 627     | 248          | 226     | -22                      |
| Switzerland.....       | 74      | 190     | 69      | 16           | 32      | 16                       |
| Others.....            | 112     | 126     | 218     | 56           | 169     | 113                      |
| Total.....             | 9,992   | 13,210  | 18,561  | 9,633        | 7,955   | -1,678                   |

1/ Includes other wool-like specialty hair.

Bureau of the Census.

#### MEXICAN HENEQUEN EXPORTS CONTINUE DOWNWARD

Mexican exports of henequen fiber and products from Yucatan in the second quarter of 1960 totaled only 44,279,000 pounds compared with 70,645,000 in January-March and 91,963,000 in April-June 1959. Much smaller quantities to the United States, the principal buyer of both fiber and manufactures, accounted for most of the decrease.

Shipments of henequen manufactures from Yucatan to other sections of Mexico for domestic use were 4.5 million pounds in April-June compared with 4.6 million in the preceding quarter and 8.7 million in April-June 1959. No fiber was shipped in April-June 1960, compared with 476,000 pounds in the preceding quarter, and 69,000 and 1,466,000 pounds, respectively, in the second and first quarters of 1959.

Mexican mills halted manufacture of baler twine in July 1960 because of excess stocks on hand. Fiber stocks, also, are reported to be plentiful. The price level for manufactures has been upheld by means of a minimum price schedule set and maintained by the "Reguladora Cordelera", an organization formed to stabilize prices for the henequen industry.



Mexico: Exports of henequen fiber and products from  
Yucatan, first 2 quarters, 1959 and 1960

| Commodity and country<br>of destination | 1959       |            | 1960       |            |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|   | Jan.-March | Apr.-June  | Jan.-March | Apr.-June  |
|   | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. |
| Henequen fiber:                         |            |            |            |            |
| United States.....                      | 29,118     | 24,155     | 13,009     | 4,135      |
| Other North and South America:          | 0          | 1,037      | 265        | 150        |
| European countries.....                 | 0          | 1,644      | 58         | 0          |
| Japan.....                              | 200        | 3,451      | 2,712      | 400        |
| Total fiber.....                        | 29,318     | 30,287     | 16,044     | 4,685      |
| Henequen products:                      |            |            |            |            |
| Baler twine.....                        | 41,967     | 40,150     | 34,538     | 19,757     |
| Binding twine.....                      | 5,526      | 7,274      | 4,590      | 4,710      |
| Other cordage.....                      | 9,529      | 10,751     | 11,734     | 10,769     |
| Other products.....                     | 3,190      | 3,501      | 3,739      | 4,358      |
| Total products 1/.....                  | 60,212     | 61,676     | 54,601     | 39,594     |
| Total henequen and products.....        | 89,530     | 91,963     | 70,645     | 44,279     |

1/ Of these totals, exports to the United States were 58,451,000 pounds and 58,817,000 pounds in the first 2 quarters of 1959; and 52,351,000 pounds and 36,944,000 pounds in the first 2 quarters of 1960.

Compiled from shipping records from Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico.

#### AUSTRALIAN RAINS BRIGHTEN GRAIN PROSPECTS

Extensive rains fell in most of Australia's major agricultural area during July. As a result prospects continued bright in Western Australia, South Australia and Victoria. Minor droughts in some districts of New South Wales and most of Queensland's agricultural areas were relieved. Most winter grain and spring feed prospects appear good.

In the feed grain areas of Western New South Wales, Southeast Queensland, and Northeast Australia conditions are expected to improve materially as a result of substantial rains.

#### TURKEY CHANGES TOBACCO EXPORT EXCHANGE RATE

The Government of Turkey has announced that, effective August 20, 1960, the exchange rate of 9 lira per US dollar will apply to tobacco exports, and to opium exports. Previously, the rate for these commodities was 5.60 lira per dollar. All other trade (as well as invisibles) was already carried on at 9 lira per dollar; thus the new measure has ended the multiple exchange rate system maintained by Turkey in various forms for some years.



In the economic stabilization program undertaken in 1958, unification of exchange rates was one of the objectives. This aim has now been successfully achieved and has enabled the formal establishment of a par value also decreed on August 20.

#### CANADA TO MAKE PAYMENTS ON 1959 GRAIN ACREAGE

The Canadian Government recently announced that grain producers in the Prairie Provinces would receive a payment of \$1.00 per cultivated acre up to a maximum of \$200 per farmer on their 1959 acreage to compensate growers for the current high cost of production and the depressed world price of wheat.

#### CANADA TO STOCKPILE FLOUR IN UNITED KINGDOM

The Canadian Government announced on August 8 that 30,000 tons of Canadian wheat flour would be stockpiled in the United Kingdom for war-time emergency purposes. This is the second European country to conclude an agreement for stockpiling flour, Norway having received 20,000 tons for the same purpose last spring.

Under the agreement flour will be packaged for long storage and delivered to Canadian seaports where it will be inspected by the United Kingdom. The flour will be replaced by United Kingdom supplies when it becomes unfit for human consumption. It is planned to work out similar stockpiling arrangements between Canada and other NATO members.

#### THAILAND'S COMPETITION IN WORLD CORN MARKET INCREASING

Thailand hopes to export at least 350,000 metric tons of corn during 1960. Most of the exports take place from July to December. Japanese importers are now negotiating for purchases. If agreement is reached on terms, it is expected that 300,000 tons will be sold to that market.

As a matter of trade policy, Japan is trying to maximize its corn purchases from Thailand in response to their complaints about imbalance of trade between the 2 countries. Insurance and freight charges to Japan are about 3 pounds sterling (\$8.40) per metric ton.

Virtually all of Thailand's corn production is for export. Production and exports have been expanding steadily. Production increased from 22,000 metric tons in 1950 to 200,000 tons in 1959 and exports from 12,600 tons to 236,800 tons. The area planted was increased from 218,000 rai in 1950 (1 rai equals 0.4 acres) to 1,440,000 rai in 1959. A further sharp increase took place this year. The belief is that 1960 production will approach 400,000 metric tons.

#### PARAGUAY NOT LIKELY TO EXPORT SUGAR THIS YEAR

In spite of a May frost which damaged the sugarcane, Paraguay is expected to produce about 28,000 metric tons (33,000 short tons) of sugar this year. This would be about equal to the present level of annual domestic consumption in Paraguay, and about 15 percent less than the preceding year's output. In response to pressure from planters for higher cane prices, prices paid by sugar mills have been increased by 16 percent over last year, including a small subsidy to offset frost damages. Domestic sugar prices have risen, making world export prices unattractive. Much of the cane from this year's crop may not be harvested.

#### COLOMBIA REDUCES DEPOSITS ON AGRICULTURAL ITEMS

Recent action by the Colombian Bank of the Republic reduced prior deposit requirements, from 130 percent of c.i.f. value, for a number of agricultural imports.

The required deposits are payable by importers 90 days prior to and reimbursable upon receipt of goods. The reduction in deposit applies to the following agricultural items: sheep and goats for breeding; live plants including grape vines, fruit and forest trees; seeds for planting including beets, clover, alfalfa, pasture; cereals, oilseeds, and garden vegetables, malt and hops.

#### CUBA APPROVES NEW TAX LAW

The Cuban Council of Ministers recently approved a Law creating the "Fund for the Construction of Farmers Dwellings" which will be supported by various taxes established by this Law.

Under the new law farmers must pay taxes on the tobacco, coffee, potatoes and rice they produce. The taxes vary from \$0.20 to \$2.00 per quintal (101.41 lbs.) for tobacco, and amount to \$0.25 per quintal for coffee, \$0.10 per quintal for potatoes, and \$0.05 per quintal for rice.

Rice millers are required to pay a \$0.05 tax for each quintal they process and rice wholesalers and retailers are taxed \$0.05 per quintal of rice sold regardless of whether it is produced domestically or imported. Also, coffee roasters are taxed \$0.25 for each quintal processed and sugar mills pay \$0.25 for each sack (250 lbs.) produced.

All employers of these enterprises will contribute 2 percent of the total salaries, wages, commissions, or any other payment made monthly to their employees and workers, to the Fund.

#### SIERRA LEONE INCREASES RICE IMPORTS

Rice imports into Sierra Leone (west coast of Africa) in 1959, at 44,000 metric tons, were 6,600 tons more than the previous largest imports in 1956. The value of the rice was nearly \$5,600,000, or almost 10 percent of the total value of imports.

Officials are concerned about the rising cost of rice imports. Sierra Leone up to 1954 raised enough of this staple food for requirements, and had small quantities for export. Present production is believed to be around 300,000 metric tons of rough rice (200,000 tons milled).

#### RICE: Imports of Sierra Leone, by country of origin, 1956-59

| Country of origin    | 1956           | 1957           | 1958           | 1959           |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                      | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons |
| Burma.....           | 620            | 3,027          | 8,263          | 27,355         |
| China.....           | 0              | 0              | 0              | 2,134          |
| India.....           | 4,092          | 0              | 2,494          | 0              |
| Italy.....           | 27,880         | 28,054         | 11,278         | 10,118         |
| Pakistan.....        | 4,562          | 0              | 0              | 0              |
| Spain.....           | 0              | 2              | 0              | 4,293          |
| Thailand.....        | 227            | 464            | 96             | 14             |
| Other countries..... | 7              | 1              | 1              | 84             |
| Total.....           | 37,388         | 31,548         | 22,132         | 43,998         |

#### Trade Report.

To help reduce import costs, the government announced in April it had approved a grant of about \$55,000 to finance a survey of the Rhombe Swamp in Northern Province. The goal is to cultivate an additional 22,000 acres there, expected to yield approximately 16,000 tons of rough rice.



Over half of the 1959 rice imports came from Burma, from whom Sierra Leone more than trebled the amount taken over 1958. Italy was the second principal source, even though rice imports from that country have declined sharply since 1956. About 10 percent came from Spain. For the first time, rice was imported from Communist China.

#### RICE TRANSPLANTING DELAYED IN THAILAND

In early August, low rainfall was delaying the transplanting of Thailand's 1960-61 rice crop. The situation was not yet serious; a moderate delay will only retard the harvest if rainfall arrives in time to grow the crop. However, farmers were uneasy about a possible continued lack of rain which could reduce both yield and quality of irrigated crops.

Most of the broadcast rice was planted and growing conditions appeared satisfactory. About 20 percent of Thailand's rice acreage is broadcast.

In early July, Thailand's planted acreage in 1960-61 was expected to approximate that of last year, or possibly higher. Under normal conditions, the harvest would be about 7,300,000 metric tons (16,100 million pounds) of rough rice, a small increase over the official figure of 7,256,000 tons (16,000 million pounds) of 1959-60. Although the quality of the 1959-60 crop was generally below normal, seed quality for the new crop is reported good.

#### CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS LAG BEHIND LAST YEAR

Canadian wheat and flour exports during July-June 1959-60 totaled 279 million bushels, 7 percent below the 300 million exported the previous year. Exports to Europe were down 24 million bushels. Those to the Western Hemisphere were only slightly below last year. Shipments to Asia, Africa and Oceania were up. Wheat exports were down 21 million bushels, while flour exports were slightly above last year's exports of 36.9 million bushels.

Markets taking substantially less wheat in 1959-60 were West Germany (25.6 million bushels, compared with 33.8 million a year earlier) and the United Kingdom (80.0 million, compared with 89.6 million). No Canadian wheat was exported to the Soviet Union, compared with 7.3 million the previous year. However, some gains were made in exports to Switzerland (8.2 million bushels compared with 6.9 million) and Japan (44.5 million bushels, compared with 42.5 million). Iraq and Algeria took over 2 million bushels, each, compared with none the year before.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,  
July-June 1958-59 and July-June 1959-60

| Country of destination  | July-June 1958-59 |               |               | July-June 1959-60 |               |               |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                         | Wheat             | Flour 1/      | Total         | Wheat             | Flour 1/      | Total         |
|                         | 1,000 bushels     | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels     | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Western Hemisphere:     |                   |               |               |                   |               |               |
| United States .....     | 3,534             | 1,673         | 5,207         | 2,002             | 1,526         | 3,528         |
| British West Indies ..  | 2                 | 4,726         | 4,728         | 2                 | 4,929         | 4,931         |
| Central America .....   | 168               | 1,876         | 2,044         | 113               | 1,519         | 1,632         |
| Colombia .....          | —                 | 287           | 287           | 808               | 4             | 812           |
| Cuba .....              | 2                 | 365           | 367           | 1                 | 201           | 202           |
| Peru .....              | 1,865             | 29            | 1,894         | 2,722             | 6             | 2,728         |
| Venezuela .....         | 2,819             | 897           | 3,716         | 3,441             | 4             | 3,445         |
| Others .....            | 1,159             | 1,605         | 2,764         | 1,166             | 1,376         | 2,542         |
| Total .....             | 9,549             | 11,458        | 21,007        | 10,255            | 9,565         | 19,820        |
| Europe:                 |                   |               |               |                   |               |               |
| Austria .....           | 3,058             | —             | 3,058         | 3,519             | —             | 3,519         |
| Belgium-Luxembourg ...  | 11,307            | 272           | 11,579        | 10,812            | 134           | 10,946        |
| France .....            | 1,334             | —             | 1,334         | 4,900             | —             | 4,900         |
| Germany, West .....     | 33,756            | —             | 33,756        | 25,603            | 2             | 25,605        |
| Ireland .....           | 4,233             | —             | 4,233         | 1,337             | —             | 1,337         |
| Italy .....             | 1,300             | 2             | 1,302         | 2,179             | —             | 2,179         |
| Malta .....             | 1,277             | —             | 1,277         | 1,667             | —             | 1,667         |
| Netherlands .....       | 10,054            | 6             | 10,060        | 8,123             | 3             | 8,126         |
| Norway .....            | 3,670             | —             | 3,670         | 3,173             | —             | 3,173         |
| Poland .....            | 5,408             | —             | 5,408         | 4,872             | —             | 4,872         |
| Switzerland .....       | 6,931             | —             | 6,931         | 8,156             | —             | 8,156         |
| United Kingdom .....    | 89,610            | 13,906        | 103,516       | 80,035            | 14,057        | 94,092        |
| U.S.S.R. ....           | 7,308             | —             | 7,308         | —                 | —             | —             |
| Others .....            | 658               | 147           | 805           | 1,500             | 114           | 1,614         |
| Total .....             | 179,904           | 14,333        | 194,237       | 155,876           | 14,310        | 170,186       |
| Asia:                   |                   |               |               |                   |               |               |
| Ceylon .....            | —                 | 1,817         | 1,817         | —                 | 2,185         | 2,185         |
| China, Mainland .....   | 1,643             | —             | 1,643         | —                 | —             | —             |
| India .....             | 10,663            | 2             | 10,665        | 6,596             | —             | 6,596         |
| Iraq .....              | —                 | —             | —             | 2,468             | —             | 2,468         |
| Israel .....            | 1,894             | —             | 1,894         | 1,544             | —             | 1,544         |
| Japan .....             | 42,493            | 1,075         | 43,568        | 44,484            | 1,075         | 45,559        |
| Pakistan .....          | 2,843             | 2/            | 2,843         | 3,139             | 18            | 3,157         |
| Philippines .....       | 1,093             | 3,149         | 4,242         | 1,467             | 4,360         | 5,827         |
| Others .....            | 690               | 2,521         | 3,211         | 1,435             | 2,377         | 3,812         |
| Total .....             | 61,319            | 8,564         | 69,883        | 61,133            | 10,015        | 71,148        |
| Africa:                 |                   |               |               |                   |               |               |
| Algeria .....           | —                 | —             | —             | 2,255             | —             | 2,255         |
| Ghana .....             | —                 | 1,287         | 1,287         | —                 | 1,687         | 1,687         |
| Union of South Africa : | 6,899             | —             | 6,899         | 6,390             | —             | 6,390         |
| Others .....            | 300               | 1,278         | 1,578         | 320               | 1,724         | 2,044         |
| Total .....             | 7,199             | 2,565         | 9,764         | 8,965             | 3,411         | 12,376        |
| Oceania .....           | —                 | 19            | 19            | —                 | 25            | 25            |
| Unspecified 3/ .....    | 5,475             | —             | 5,475         | 5,702             | —             | 5,702         |
| World total .....       | 263,446           | 36,939        | 300,385       | 241,931           | 37,326        | 279,257       |

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes seed wheat.

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.



Flour markets remained about the same as during 1958-59. Approximately 14 million bushels, or about 38 percent of the total each year, went to the United Kingdom. Slight gains were made in exports to Ceylon, the Philippines and Ghana.

Present indications are that total exports during July 1960 were below the 20 million bushels exported during the previous July. On the Canadian marketing year (August-July) 1959-60, exports are estimated to be about 275 million bushels compared with 290 million in 1958-59.

#### CANADA'S GRAIN CARRYOVER SMALLER

Total stocks of Canada's 4 major grains carried over into the 1960-61 season were smaller than last year's carryover because of substantial reductions in wheat, oats, and barley. The reduction in rye was nominal.

Canada's total carryover of wheat in all positions on August 1 is estimated at 536 million bushels, 13 million bushels less than the carry-over last year but 80 million above the average of the past 10 years. About 82 million bushels of this year's total were held on farms. This is sharply below farm stocks of 130 million bushels a year ago.

GRAIN: Canadian carryover stocks, August 1, 1960, with comparisons

| Position   | Wheat          | Oats <sup>1/</sup> | Barley         | Rye            |
|--|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | 1,000          | 1,000              | 1,000          | 1,000          |
|  | <u>bushels</u> | <u>bushels</u>     | <u>bushels</u> | <u>bushels</u> |
| On farms.....  | 81,700         | 72,000             | 63,000         | 3,800          |
| Country elevators <sup>2/</sup> .....                  | 260,581        | 14,977             | 42,425         | 1,871          |
| Interior private and mill elevators:                   | 7,240          | 670                | 2,025          | 17             |
| Interior terminal elevators.....                       | 12,166         | 156                | 187            | ---            |
| Pacific Coast terminals.....                           | 8,837          | 154                | 2,494          | 40             |
| Churchill elevators.....                               | 4,722          | 34                 | ---            | ---            |
| Fort William-Port Arthur elevators:                    | 58,295         | 1,093              | 6,018          | 485            |
| In transit - lake.....                                 | 5,111          | 603                | 554            | 27             |
| In transit - rail.....                                 | 19,734         | 1,201              | 1,496          | 220            |
| Eastern elevators.....                                 | 75,258         | 1,453              | 1,881          | 134            |
| Eastern mills (mill bins only).....                    | 2,406          | 181                | 23             | ---            |
| Western mills (mill bins only).....                    | 169            | 5                  | 2              | 2              |
| Total <sup>2/</sup> <sup>3/</sup> .....                | 536,220        | 92,526             | 120,103        | 6,750          |
| Total, August 1, 1959 <sup>3/</sup> <sup>4/</sup> .... | 549,001        | 118,979            | 128,153        | 7,920          |
| Average August 1, 1950-59 <sup>3/</sup> ...            | 455,876        | 122,180            | 100,246        | 12,607         |

<sup>1/</sup> In bushels of 34 pounds. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. Subject to revision.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes minor quantities of grain stored in the United States.

<sup>4/</sup> Revised.



Carryover of oats is estimated at 93 million bushels, compared with 119 million a year earlier. Average for the past 10 year's is 122 million bushels. Barley carryover totals 120 million bushels in all positions. This compares with 128 million a year ago and the 10-year average of 100 million. Rye carryover is 6.8 million bushels slightly less than the 7.9 million year-end stocks a year ago and well below the average of 12.6 million.

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Foreign Agriculture magazine, August 1960.

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#### ARGENTINE CORN EXPORTS UP; WHEAT EXPORTS DOWN

Argentine corn exports during 1959-60 (July-June) totaled 3.2 million metric tons (125 million bushels), compared with 2.1 million tons (83 million bushels) during the previous year. Approximately 37 percent (1.2 million tons) went to Italy, which were almost double those a year earlier. Other major markets were the United Kingdom, and Japan.

## GRAINS: Argentine exports, July-June 1958-59 and July-June 1959-60

| Country of destination   | Wheat          | Rye            | Corn           | Oats           | Barley         | Sorghums<br>1/ | Total          |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                          | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons |
| July-June 1958-59:       |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| United States .....      | —              | —              | 8,223          | —              | —              | —              | 8,223          |
| Bolivia .....            | 16,500         | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 16,500         |
| Brazil .....             | 1,432,953      | —              | —              | 11,815         | 3,210          | —              | 1,447,978      |
| Paraguay .....           | 55,838         | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 55,838         |
| Peru .....               | 80,349         | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 80,349         |
| Uruguay .....            | —              | —              | 2,230          | —              | 2,140          | —              | 4,370          |
| Austria .....            | 10,713         | —              | 16,790         | —              | 3,880          | —              | 31,383         |
| Belgium-Luxembourg ..... | 63,901         | 6,670          | 209,946        | 8,777          | 5,975          | —              | 295,269        |
| Czechoslovakia .....     | —              | —              | 2,850          | 1,500          | —              | —              | 4,350          |
| Denmark .....            | 19,799         | 6,325          | 11,613         | 15,076         | 1,700          | —              | 54,513         |
| France .....             | 58,374         | —              | 6,664          | —              | —              | —              | 65,038         |
| Germany, West .....      | 302,301        | 22,975         | 141,369        | 54,767         | 167,684        | —              | 689,096        |
| Italy .....              | 13,055         | 9,083          | 665,789        | 13,946         | 40,639         | —              | 742,512        |
| Malta .....              | —              | —              | 203            | —              | 508            | —              | 711            |
| Netherlands .....        | 156,217        | 18,589         | 484,895        | 43,317         | 17,831         | —              | 720,849        |
| Norway .....             | 6,450          | —              | 6,958          | —              | —              | —              | 13,408         |
| Poland .....             | —              | —              | 3,960          | —              | —              | —              | 3,960          |
| Rumania .....            | —              | 7,771          | 6,200          | 1,150          | —              | —              | 15,121         |
| Spain .....              | 2,708          | —              | 3,088          | —              | —              | —              | 5,796          |
| Sweden .....             | 800            | 12,021         | 6,300          | 5,490          | 1,800          | —              | 26,411         |
| Switzerland .....        | 300            | 646            | 16,666         | 420            | 1,450          | —              | 19,482         |
| United Kingdom .....     | 483,094        | 2,495          | 283,468        | 12,808         | 2,723          | —              | 784,588        |
| Yugoslavia .....         | 1,000          | —              | —              | —              | 500            | —              | 1,500          |
| Japan .....              | —              | —              | 229,400        | —              | —              | —              | 229,400        |
| Lebanon .....            | 7,875          | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 7,875          |
| Madeira Islands ...      | 6,907          | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 6,907          |
| North Africa .....       | 33,316         | —              | 1,785          | —              | —              | —              | 35,101         |
| South Africa .....       | 8,168          | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 8,168          |
| Total .....              | 2,760,618      | 86,575         | 2,108,397      | 169,066        | 250,040        | 1/             | 5,374,696      |
| Equivalent 1,000 bu. :   | 101,434        | 3,408          | 83,003         | 11,648         | 11,484         | 1/             | 210,977        |
| July-June 1959-60:       |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| United States .....      | —              | —              | 2,671          | —              | —              | —              | 2,671          |
| Canada .....             | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 150            | 150            |
| Barbados .....           | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 102            | 102            |
| Brazil .....             | 910,469        | —              | —              | 4,604          | 6,143          | —              | 921,216        |
| Chile .....              | 50,000         | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 50,000         |
| Paraguay .....           | 75,820         | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 75,820         |
| Peru .....               | 145,881        | —              | 2,210          | —              | —              | —              | 148,091        |
| Uruguay .....            | 10,870         | 500            | 840            | 2,001          | 7,985          | —              | 22,196         |
| Venezuela .....          | 5,050          | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 5,050          |
| Austria .....            | 20,965         | 10,029         | 4,440          | 160            | —              | 150            | 35,744         |
| Belgium-Luxembourg ..... | 31,654         | 2,822          | 277,528        | 5,952          | 2,562          | 36,135         | 356,653        |
| Denmark .....            | 1,575          | 200            | 12,623         | 9,775          | —              | 32,605         | 56,778         |
| France .....             | 79,545         | —              | 2,890          | —              | —              | 15             | 82,450         |
| Germany, East .....      | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 1,190          | 1,190          |
| Germany, West .....      | 274,232        | 22,371         | 201,117        | 105,927        | 208,195        | 16,334         | 828,176        |
| Italy .....              | 66,006         | 22,336         | 1,214,199      | 23,277         | 29,537         | 6,923          | 1,362,278      |
| Netherlands .....        | 104,549        | 14,853         | 584,363        | 88,643         | 19,603         | 120,761        | 932,772        |
| Norway .....             | 15,000         | 2,100          | 4,108          | —              | 600            | —              | 21,808         |
| Portugal .....           | 9,690          | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 9,690          |
| Sweden .....             | —              | 2,800          | 6,250          | 7,650          | —              | 3,035          | 19,735         |
| Switzerland .....        | 7,965          | —              | 14,946         | 5,300          | —              | —              | 28,211         |
| United Kingdom .....     | 270,294        | 1,224          | 421,050        | —              | 13,444         | 11,565         | 717,577        |
| U.S.S.R. ....            | —              | —              | —              | —              | 10,337         | —              | 10,337         |
| Yugoslavia .....         | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 250            | 250            |
| Japan .....              | —              | —              | 420,732        | —              | —              | —              | 420,732        |
| Lebanon .....            | 29,475         | —              | —              | —              | 1,350          | —              | 30,825         |
| North Africa .....       | —              | —              | 500            | —              | —              | —              | 500            |
| South Africa .....       | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | 18             | 18             |
| Total .....              | 2,109,040      | 79,235         | 3,170,467      | 253,289        | 299,756        | 229,233        | 6,141,020      |
| Equivalent 1,000 bu. :   | 77,493         | 3,119          | 124,814        | 17,450         | 13,768         | 9,024          | 245,668        |

1/ Not available prior to September 1959.

Source: El Cerealista.

Wheat exports during 1959-60 were 2.1 million tons (77 million bushels), compared with 2.8 million tons (101 million bushels) the year before. Most of the decrease was due to smaller shipments to Brazil, which took a half-million tons less than in 1958-59 (910,000 tons compared with 1.4 million tons). Other countries taking considerably less were West Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. However, more Argentine wheat went to Paraguay and Peru. New markets were in Uruguay and Venezuela.

Rye exports totaled 79,000 tons during 1959-60, compared with 87,000; exports of oats were 253,000 tons, compared with 169,000; and barley exports totaled 300,000 tons, compared with 250,000 tons the year before. More than a quarter-million tons of grain sorghums were exported during 1959-60 compared with none the year before.

#### CEYLONESE EXPORTS COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS DECLINE

Ceylon's exports of copra and coconut oil in January-May 1960 totaled 21,444 long tons, oil basis, or 11 percent under the 36,396 tons for the first 5 months of 1959. Coconut oil exports declined in the January-May period from 26,505 tons in 1959 to 15,900 tons in 1960. Exports of copra followed the same trend--8,800 tons this year against 15,700 tons in 1959. Exports of desiccated coconut, however, amounting to 17,915 tons this year, were slightly higher than the 17,495 tons of 1959.

Complaints are still heard from the United Kingdom concerning the presence of salmonella infection in shipments of desiccated coconut from Ceylon. The Ceylonese Commerce Department is drawing up legislation designed to enforce hygienic conditions of manufacture. Meanwhile a privately-owned mill has been reconditioned along modern lines under the advice of the Ceylon Institute of Industrial and Scientific Research to serve as an example to other manufacturers.

#### WEST GERMANY HARVESTS MORE RAPESEED

Preliminary estimates of West Germany's rapeseed production in 1960 are around 72,750 short tons, up 12 percent from 1959. A 10-percent increase in acreage accounts for most of the larger output.

#### FRENCH RAPESEED OUTPUT DROPS SHARPLY

French output of rapeseed in 1960 is preliminarily estimated at 82,500 short tons, according to official sources. Production in 1959 was 144,170 tons. Acreage of this fall-sown crop was reduced about 45 percent because of the extended drought last summer and fall, and this accounts for the sharp drop in output.



PHILIPPINE COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS  
REMAIN HIGH THROUGH JULY 1960

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in January-July totaled 301,862 long tons, oil basis, an increase of 45 percent from those of the first 6 months of 1959, although 5 percent under the comparable exports of 317,785 tons in 1958, and 25 percent below the 400,347 tons in 1957. Copra shipments for the 6-month period 1960 were double those of last year, while coconut oil exports continued to decline. Cumulative shipments of desiccated coconut through July 1960 totaled 31,666 short tons, almost 16 percent higher than last year's level of 27,110 tons. The copra export price in mid-July rose slightly to \$165.00 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippine ports. Local buying prices were reported at 38 to 40 pesos per 100 kilos (\$193.05 to \$203.21 per long ton) resacada Manila, and 34 to 40 pesos (\$172.73 to \$203.21 per long ton) in producing areas.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination,  
July and January-July 1959 and 1960

| Country of destination     | July      |           | January-July |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
|                            | 1959 1/   | 1960 1/   | 1959 1/      | 1960 1/   |
|                            | Long tons | Long tons | Long tons    | Long tons |
| COPRA                      |           |           |              |           |
| North America:             |           |           |              |           |
| United States.....         | 27,450    | 16,250    | 159,913      | 176,655   |
| Atlantic Coast.....        | ( --- )   | ( --- )   | ( --- )      | ( --- )   |
| Pacific Coast.....         | (27,450)  | (16,250)  | (159,913)    | (176,655) |
| Total.....                 | 27,450    | 16,250    | 159,913      | 176,655   |
| South America:             |           |           |              |           |
| Colombia.....              | ---       | 9,500     | ---          | 14,550    |
| Venezuela.....             | 541       | 1,000     | 10,413       | 22,452    |
| Total.....                 | 541       | 10,500    | 10,413       | 37,002    |
| Europe:                    |           |           |              |           |
| Belgium.....               | 500       | 2,250     | 1,500        | 3,750     |
| Denmark.....               | 3,500     | ---       | 5,490        | 9,100     |
| Germany, West.....         | 3,000     | 2,500     | 21,330       | 11,500    |
| Italy.....                 | 500       | ---       | 500          | 3,000     |
| Netherlands.....           | 15,500    | 22,650    | 60,314       | 121,750   |
| Norway.....                | 1,000     | 1,500     | 2,500        | 6,000     |
| Spain.....                 | ---       | ---       | 3,500        | ---       |
| Sweden.....                | 1,700     | 1,000     | 3,700        | 13,750    |
| Optional discharge 2/..... | ---       | 10,800    | 379          | 3/ 53,000 |
| Total.....                 | 25,700    | 40,700    | 99,213       | 221,850   |
| Asia:                      |           |           |              |           |
| Japan.....                 | ---       | ---       | ---          | 1,492     |
| Lebanon.....               | ---       | ---       | ---          | 1,000     |
| Syria.....                 | ---       | ---       | 1,500        | ---       |
| Total.....                 | ---       | ---       | 1,500        | 2,492     |
| Grand total.....           | 53,691    | 67,450    | 271,039      | 437,999   |
| COCONUT OIL                |           |           |              |           |
| North America:             |           |           |              |           |
| United States.....         | 5,479     | 5,025     | 31,084       | 25,923    |
| Atlantic Coast.....        | (5,479)   | (4,800)   | (28,678)     | (24,152)  |
| Pacific Coast.....         | ( --- )   | ( 225 )   | (2,406)      | (1,771)   |
| Total.....                 | 5,479     | 5,025     | 31,084       | 25,923    |
| Europe:                    |           |           |              |           |
| Netherlands.....           | ---       | ---       | 5,814        | ---       |
| Total.....                 | ---       | ---       | 5,814        | ---       |
| Grand total.....           | 5,479     | 5,025     | 36,898       | 25,923    |

1/ Preliminary.

2/ West Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, France, or Belgium.

3/ Includes 11,300 tons to "Europe unspecified."

Source: Philippine trade sources.

#### MALAYAN COPRA PRODUCTION AND NET EXPORTS RISE IN 1960

Malayan commercial copra production for the period January to April 1960 is reported at 49,800 long tons, improved 63 percent from the corresponding period of 1959. The increase is attributed largely to improved production from small holdings because of favorable weather last year.

During the first 4 months of 1960, net exports of copra and coconut oil from Malaya-Singapore exceeded 10,200 long tons, oil basis. During the same period last year, Malaya-Singapore was a net importer of almost 5,000 long tons. Copra imports declined from 52,418 tons as such in 1959 to 30,161 tons in 1960. On the export side, copra exports declined from 19,272 tons as such to 18,040 tons, while coconut oil exports expanded from 9,059 to 12,410 tons. Despite the improvement in domestic output and trade, the industry of Malaya-Singapore continues to be hampered by the lack of copra availabilities from Indonesia.

#### THAILAND'S CASTOR BEAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS EXPECTED TO SET RECORD

Thailand's production and exports of castor beans in 1960 are expected to be moderately above the 1959 record because of strong foreign demand and better prices.

Production may exceed 40,000 short tons compared with 39,000 tons in 1959. Last year's outturn was one-fourth larger than the previous year's crop. This record resulted from continued strong foreign demand and the government's promotional program, including variety development and seed selection and distribution. The government program has improved yield and quality.

Exports of castor beans in the first 6 months of 1960 totaled 18,059 tons. Exports for the entire year are expected to equal or exceed the record 34,647 tons of 1959. Last year's tonnage was double that of 1958 as a result of sharply increasing demand from Japan, the major buyer, and, to a lesser extent, the European markets.

Thai and Japanese traders reached an agreement on the purchase of castor beans about the middle of July 1960. Japan will buy a quantity approximating the 27,934 tons purchased last year.

Export quotations as of mid-August ranged from 50 to 55 pounds sterling c. & f., per metric ton (6.4 to 7.0 cents per pound), compared with 40 to 55 pounds sterling (5.1 to 7.0 cents) in 1959.



World butter and cheese prices: Wholesale prices at specified markets,  
with comparisons  
(U. S. cents per pound)

| Country, market, and<br>description | Butter             |      |         |         | Cheese             |      |         |         |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------|---------|---------|--------------------|------|---------|---------|
|                                     | Quotations         |      |         |         | Quotations         |      |         |         |
|                                     | Cur-: Month : Year |      |         |         | Cur-: Month : Year |      |         |         |
|                                     | 1960               | rent | earlier | earlier | 1960               | rent | earlier | earlier |
| United Kingdom (London)             |                    |      |         |         |                    |      |         |         |
| New Zealand, finest                 | July 28            | 38.8 | 38.8    | 45.0    |                    |      |         |         |
| Australian choicest                 | July 28            | 38.4 | 38.6    | 44.9    |                    |      |         |         |
| New Zealand, finest<br>white        |                    |      |         |         | July 28            | 28.9 | 28.9    | 36.4    |
| Australian choicest<br>white        |                    |      |         |         | July 28            | 27.0 | 27.0    | 27.0    |
| Australia (Sydney)                  |                    |      |         |         |                    |      |         |         |
| Choicest butter                     | July 28            | 48.5 | 48.5    | 48.5    |                    |      |         |         |
| Choicest cheddar                    |                    |      |         |         | July 28            | 29.2 | 29.2    | 29.2    |
| Irish Republic (Dublin)             |                    |      |         |         |                    |      |         |         |
| Creamery butter                     | July 28            | 58.3 | 58.3    | 54.8    |                    |      |         |         |
| Cheese                              |                    |      |         |         | July 28            | 32.5 | 32.5    | 30.8    |
| Denmark (Copenhagen)                | July 21            | 34.9 | 34.9    | 39.6    |                    |      |         |         |
| France (Paris)                      |                    |      |         |         |                    |      |         |         |
| Charentes creamery                  | Aug. 1             | 69.5 | 66.7    | 71.4    |                    |      |         |         |
| Germany (Kempten)                   |                    |      |         |         |                    |      |         |         |
| Markenbutter                        | July 27            | 61.0 | 61.0    | 66.2    |                    |      |         |         |
| United States                       |                    |      |         |         |                    |      |         |         |
| 92-score creamery (N.Y.)            | Aug. 3             | 59.2 | 59.0    | 60.2    |                    |      |         |         |
| Cheddar (Wisconsin)                 |                    |      |         |         | Aug. 3             | 35.0 | 1/37.0  | 35.2    |
| Netherlands (Leeuwarden)            |                    |      |         |         |                    |      |         |         |
| Creamery butter                     | July 28            | 42.0 | 42.0    | 50.4    |                    |      |         |         |
| Full cream Gouda                    |                    |      |         |         | July 22            | 20.8 | 20.2    | 24.2    |
| Edam, 40 percent                    |                    |      |         |         | July 22            | 20.0 | 18.7    | 22.4    |
| Belgium (Hasselt)                   | July 28            | 72.8 | 73.6    | 73.8    |                    |      |         |         |
| Canada (Montreal)                   |                    |      |         |         |                    |      |         |         |
| 1st grade creamery                  | July 23            | 63.8 | 63.5    | 66.0    |                    |      |         |         |
| Ontario white                       |                    |      |         |         | July 23            | 31.7 | 31.6    | 36.5    |

1/ Revised.

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, the Commonwealth Economic Committee; and the Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA



AUSTRALIAN CATTLE SLAUGHTER DROPS;  
SHEEP AND LAMB KILL RISES

During the 10-month period from July 1, 1959 to April 30, 1960 Australia's cattle slaughter was 17 percent below the year earlier period, but slightly higher than the same period 2 years earlier. Calf slaughter has declined the past 2 years; during the period ending April 1960 it was 10 percent below a year earlier and back to about the 1957 level.

Sheep and lamb slaughter has risen the past 3 years and for the 10-month period ending April 1960 was 22 and 13 percent, respectively, above the same period in 1959.

Hog slaughter for July 1959-April 1960 fell 4 percent from a year earlier and was about the same as 2 years earlier.

Beef and veal production for this 10-month period dropped 15 percent from a year earlier, about proportional to the drop in slaughter. However, mutton and lamb output increased proportionately less than slaughter, as sheep and lambs were in poor condition because of drought in the main sheep areas. Pork production was down slightly also, and corresponded with the slaughter drop.

There is a beef shortage in domestic consuming centers in Australia and prices are much higher than a year ago. The principal reasons for the shortage are the dry conditions for the past few years in some areas, particularly western and southwestern Queensland, and strong demand in overseas markets.

Total exports of meat during the 1960 season (July 1, 1959-June 30, 1960) dropped considerably from the previous season, but shipments to the United States increased substantially.

An exceptionally early seasonal closing of major meat works in North Queensland, a principal exporting area, by late August or early September indicates a further drop in exports for the fourth quarter of the year.

During January-June 1960, U.S. imports from Australia were up by 57 percent for lamb compared with the year earlier period, but down 22 percent for mutton and 36 percent for boneless beef. However, beef imports were low during May and June because of a shortage of shipping space.

As a result of this space shortage heavy stocks accumulated and it is expected that beef shipments during July-September will be exceptionally large; thus total January-September beef imports will be about the same as the year earlier period. Mutton imports for this 9-month period will probably be considerably lower than a year earlier as the shift to new markets for this meat continues to gain. Lamb imports will be much greater. Fourth quarter beef and mutton imports are expected to decline from third quarter levels but lamb imports probably will gain.

According to published reports, heavy cattle and calf slaughter during the 1958 and 1959 seasons has reduced cattle breeding stock, thus causing a beef shortage that may last for 2 to 3 years. This, of course, would reduce Australian exports to the United States, particularly of boneless manufacturing beef. A more accurate appraisal of this situation will be possible when current data on cattle and cow numbers soon becomes available.

Australia has recently been shipping chilled beef to the United Kingdom by the shorter "north about route" which requires a transit time of about 26 days and permits competition with Argentina's shipments which are usually in transit about 24 days. The number of shallow draft ships, which are required for navigation of this route, are being increased; this enables the export of larger and more regular supplies which are needed to maintain customers. A better competitive position regarding U.K. fresh and chilled beef suppliers, such as Ireland and Scotland, will be gained also. This increased interest in competing in the U.K. chilled beef market may stimulate the Australians to finish some of the beef that is now boned for export to the United States.

Livestock Slaughter: Australia, 10-month period ending April 30, 1958, 1959 and 1960, with percent change from previous period

| Year      | Cattle  |           | Calves  |           | Sheep   |           | Lambs   |           |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|           | Number  | Change    | Number  | Change    | Number  | Change    | Number  | Change    |
|           | : 1,000 | : Percent | : 1,000 | : Percent | : 1,000 | : Percent | : 1,000 | : Percent |
| 1958..... | 2,796   | :         | 1,504   | :         | 12,209  | :         | 8,934   | :         |
| 1959..... | 3,404   | : +22     | 1,446   | : -4      | 13,281  | : +9      | 10,249  | : +15     |
| 1960..... | 2,820   | : -17     | 1,296   | : -10     | 16,226  | : +22     | 11,549  | : +13     |

Australian Meat Producer and Exporter.

#### GREEK SET 1960 SUPPORTS FOR RAISINS AND CURRANTS

The Greek Government has announced a support price of 10.58 cents per pound for No. 4 grade unbleached sultanas. This is the same as last year's opening support price, at which 11,000 short tons were purchased; another 11,000 tons were then purchased at a lower support price of 9.83 cents, and a final 5,000 tons at 8.77 cents. The 1960 support price for dried currants will be the same as in 1959--9.07 cents per pound.



## MEXICO TO IMPORT ADDITIONAL BEANS

Mexico now estimates its 1960 calendar year bean imports at about 440,000 bags, or somewhat less than an earlier estimate (see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 20, 1960).

The June estimate assumed a smaller bean area in Mexico this year due to drought. But late bean plantings replaced some corn plantings lost after the season was too far advanced for reseeding corn. Beans require a shorter growing season.

Assuming that Mexico, as in the past, will buy 95 percent of its imports from the United States, U.S. exports to Mexico in the last 6 months of 1960 should approximate 315,000 bags. Exports January 1 to June 30 totaled 124,000 bags.

This estimate of calendar year performance checks with the forecast published last March before drought and reseeding were a factor (see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 21, 1960).

## U. S. COTTON LINTERS EXPORTS DOWN IN JUNE

U. S. exports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, during June amounted to 22,000 bales (500 pounds gross), compared with 26,000 bales in May, and 23,000 in June 1959.

Exports of cotton linters during the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1959-60 season totaled 418,000 bales--up 51 percent from exports of 277,000 bales in the corresponding months of the previous season.

Principal destinations of cotton linters exports from the U. S. during August-June 1959-60, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 235,000 bales (112,000); Japan 85,000 (61,000); United Kingdom 43,000 (44,000); Canada 22,000 (28,000); Netherlands 19,000 (1,000); and France 7,000 (24,000).

## U. S. COTTON EXPORTS CONTINUE HEAVY THROUGH JUNE

U. S. cotton exports (all types) during the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1959-60 season totaled 6,698,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (6,507,000 running bales)--nearly 2-1/2 times the 2,761,000 bales exported during the corresponding period a year earlier.

Exports during June amounted to 517,000 bales, compared with 541,000 bales in May, and 244,000 during June 1959.



COTTON: United States exports of cotton by country of destination,  
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957 and 1958,  
August-June 1958-59 and 1959-60

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

| Country of destination     | Year beginning August 1 |         |         |         |             |         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|
|                            | Average                 |         | 1957    | 1958    | August-June |         |
|                            | 1935-39                 | 1950-54 |         |         | 1958-59     | 1959-60 |
|                            | : 1,000                 | : 1,000 | : 1,000 | : 1,000 | : 1,000     | : 1,000 |
|                            | : bales                 | : bales | : bales | : bales | : bales     | : bales |
| Austria.....               | 0                       | 38      | 55      | 15      | 14          | 27      |
| Belgium & Luxembourg.....  | 169                     | 121     | 182     | 49      | 43          | 198     |
| Denmark.....               | 33                      | 29      | 26      | 8       | 7           | 20      |
| Finland.....               | 35                      | 13      | 19      | 13      | 13          | 32      |
| France.....                | 662                     | 431     | 367     | 199     | 193         | 648     |
| Germany, West.....         | 511                     | 382     | 623     | 103     | 100         | 556     |
| Italy.....                 | 442                     | 379     | 572     | 154     | 147         | 569     |
| Netherlands.....           | 107                     | 127     | 113     | 21      | 15          | 203     |
| Norway.....                | 17                      | 14      | 13      | 1       | 1           | 17      |
| Poland & Danzig.....       | 180                     | 1/      | 248     | 93      | 93          | 74      |
| Portugal.....              | 36                      | 7       | 24      | 12      | 12          | 12      |
| Spain.....                 | 108                     | 142     | 217     | 297     | 296         | 39      |
| Sweden.....                | 115                     | 53      | 130     | 35      | 34          | 100     |
| Switzerland.....           | 11                      | 42      | 81      | 12      | 11          | 102     |
| United Kingdom.....        | 1,346                   | 434     | 709     | 210     | 197         | 528     |
| Yugoslavia.....            | 17                      | 86      | 115     | 151     | 147         | 3       |
| Other Europe.....          | 2/ 96                   | 8       | 18      | 3       | 5           | 16      |
| Total Europe.....          | 3,885                   | 2,306   | 3,512   | 1,376   | 1,328       | 3,144   |
| Australia.....             | 9                       | 31      | 67      | 40      | 38          | 59      |
| Canada.....                | 301                     | 311     | 277     | 89      | 80          | 282     |
| Chile.....                 | 9                       | 24      | 35      | 3       | 2           | 47      |
| Colombia.....              | 20                      | 30      | 69      | 21      | 21          | 0       |
| Cuba.....                  | 11                      | 19      | 46      | 9       | 8           | 39      |
| French North Africa.....   | 3/                      | 9       | 11      | 12      | 11          | 11      |
| Hong Kong.....             | 3/                      | 8       | 138     | 125     | 115         | 260     |
| India.....                 | 52                      | 253     | 114     | 80      | 75          | 371     |
| Indonesia.....             | 3/                      | 19      | 31      | 17      | 11          | 51      |
| Israel.....                | 3/                      | 12      | 18      | 12      | 13          | 16      |
| Japan.....                 | 1,142                   | 871     | 1,174   | 544     | 523         | 1,687   |
| Korea, Republic of.....    | 3/                      | 80      | 207     | 227     | 222         | 270     |
| Philippines.....           | 2                       | 9       | 59      | 97      | 90          | 115     |
| Taiwan (Formosa).....      | 3/                      | 85      | 110     | 182     | 169         | 193     |
| Union of South Africa..... | 3/                      | 6       | 37      | 15      | 14          | 39      |
| Uruguay.....               | 1/                      | 2       | 8       | 22      | 20          | 32      |
| Other countries.....       | 4/ 158                  | 59      | 46      | 24      | 21          | 5/ 82   |
| Total 500-lb. bales.....   | 5,589                   | 4,134   | 5,959   | 2,895   | 2,761       | 6,698   |
| Total running bales.....   | 5,300                   | 3,977   | 5,717   | 2,789   | 2,661       | 6,507   |

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes China 117, and French Indochina 22. 5/ Includes Ethiopia 15, Thailand 17, and Burma 6.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

When final statistics for the 1959-60 season become available, they likely will show exports totaling around 7.1 million running bales, compared with 2.8 million in 1958-59. Registrations of cotton for export under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program totaled 7,126,000 bales. By August 19, a total of 1,088,000 bales had been registered under the 1960-61 program for export on or after August 1, 1960.

#### PERU'S COTTON EXPORTS LOWER IN 1959-60

Preliminary statistics show exports of cotton from Peru amounting to 381,000 bales (500 pounds gross) for 11 months (August-June) of the 1959-60 season--down 18 percent from the 462,000 bales in the corresponding months of 1958-59. The decline is attributed to reduced cotton supplies following record exports of 512,000 bales during 1958-59.

Quantities exported to principal destinations during August-June 1959-60, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Belgium 71,000 bales (62,000); United Kingdom 69,000 (69,000); West Germany 56,000 (49,000); France 33,000 (24,000); Chile 30,000 (79,000); Netherlands 23,000 (29,000); Italy 22,000 (25,000); United States 15,000 (16,000); Japan 14,000 (22,000); and Switzerland 10,000 (13,000).

Prices of Peruvian cotton in world import markets have declined in the past several weeks following an uptrend during most of 1959. On August 11, Peruvian Tanguis Type was quoted at 35.48 U. S. cents a pound, c.i.f. Liverpool, compared with 41.10 cents on January 14.

Cotton production in Peru for 1959-60 was estimated at 516,000 bales, down slightly from the 1958-59 crop of 518,000. All of the decline occurred in areas producing Pima and Karnak, due to disease and unfavorable weather. Production of Pima and Karnak was around 114,000 bales during 1959-60, compared with 120,000 bales a year earlier, while 1959-60 production of Tanguis, Acala, and Aspero totaled 402,000 bales, against the previous year's crop of 398,000.

The 1960-61 crop of Pima and Karnak, most of which is harvested during July and August, reportedly is about equal to last season's crop.

Consumption of cotton in Peru amounted to an estimated 70,000 bales during 1959-60, up 8 percent from the 65,000 bales used a year earlier. The higher rate of consumption was due to stronger domestic demand and increased duties on textile imports. Ending stocks of 235,000 bales on July 31 were slightly below ending stocks in the previous season.





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